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invite you
to tour their projects
and visit
their tourist clubs

TEL AVIV, November 21, 1963
JERUSALEM, NOVEMBER 21, 1963
MOSKOW, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

The Weather

Forecast: Fair with a further
moderate increase. A moderate
high over our region is causing
fair weather and rising tempera-

ture.

Mr. Casman 58 17 7-19
Tel Aviv 58 18-21 15-25
Haifa 58 18-21 15-25
Natanya 65 14-23 12-25
T.A. Kirya 58 15-24 11-25
Lydd 58 15-24 12-25
Lydd Airt. 58 15-24 12-25
Jerusalem 73 10-19 9-21
Beersheba 45 9-23 8-21
Eilat 58 14-27 14-28

At humidity at 8 p.m. in Tel
Aviv's Temperature ranges. C)
Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Uruguayan Ambassador,
Dr. Pedro Maria di Lorenzo,
from four months home leave
(by Airline).

Dr. Bernard Sondek, Profe-
sor of Gynaecology and Obstet-
rics, Head of the Department of
Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the
Hebrew University-Hadassah Medi-
cal School, from a lecture tour
in the U.S. and Canada.

The Deputy Director-General
of the Ministry of Development
of the Economy, Mr. Eliyahu, from a
short trip in London, Cologne
and Zurich on Ministry busi-
ness.

DEPARTURE

M. Omar Ly, the Director-Ge-
neral of the Malian Foreign Minis-
try, after attending the I.U.A.
Conference and consulting with
Foreign Ministry officials.

Bailey Up in 12 Hours

Across Wadi Muasra

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In less than
12 hours, the Engineers Corps
of the Defence Forces yesterday
laid a Bailey bridge across
Wadi Muasra in the
Hatiya Quarter here.

The Bailey will replace the
narrow "death bridge," until
a permanent bridge is built
at the site. The former bridge
was the site of several traffic
bottlenecks and several acci-
dents. The Bailey can carry
up to 50 tons, enough to
accommodate any vehicle
on Israel's roads, the comman-
der of the bridge building
operation told *The Jerusalem
Post* last night.

The bridge is 33x25 metres
wide and weighs 50 tons. Work
by a platoon of soldiers was
continued by floodlight after
dark.

IL 40,000 Fire In Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — Damage esti-
mated at IL 40,000 was caused
by a fire which broke out
shortly before midnight on
Monday in a warehouse for
automobile spare parts at
Rehov Sha'ar Tzva here.

The fire spread to a metal
products warehouse in the
same building and to an ad-
jacent flat.

No one was injured.
The cause of the fire is
still not known. (Itm)

**MATTI DAGAN NAMED
CONSUL IN DALLAS**

An Israel Consulate, the fifth
in the U.S., has been opened
in Dallas, Texas, with Mr.
Matiyahu (Gatti) Dagan as
Consul. Matti Dagan was
in charge of trade and
economic affairs for the Mid-
West at the Chicago Con-
sulate.

Dolls, Dollars, Pounds for Toy Fund

Two young Jerusalemites,
Raya and Shula Nussbaum,
are on their way to a doll
collection because
yesterday afternoon they
happily turned her over to
The Jerusalem Post Toy
Fund. She is a big doll,
beautifully dressed, and we
are sure that the parting
was not. Along with the
other dolls also given the
last donation of one "Hil"

"The pupils of Temple
Beth El Sunday School" read a letter received
yesterday, "have collected
the enclosed sum of \$20
through their Xmas fund
donations. This is the third
straight year that the Sun-
day School has sent money
to the Toy Fund. A nukka for
Fund. The Rabbi and the
teachers of Beth El send
their wishes for a success-
ful drive in this most
important programme you
sponsor annually." The letter
continued. Temple Beth El
is in the small town of
Crown, Indiana in the U.S.A.

The Fund's cash contribu-
tions are spending up as
yesterday's income reached
IL 12,000 bringing the total
to IL 38,000. Only 12 Toy
Fund carrying bags left —
please act with speed.

Yesterday's donor included:
IL 100 Management, a Staff of
Mizrahi (Judaean) Bank,
Bank Leumi, Standard Co.
Ltd.

IL 50 Tzivya Beth El Sunday
School, Gary, Indiana.
IL 50 Collection, a group
organized by Shulamit Weisz

National Religious Party Rift over Rabbinate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. A rift has developed in the ranks of the
National Religious Party and its Knesset faction, the
Jerusalem Post learned last night.

The crisis arises from the
threat to impose sanctions
against Mr. Yitzhak Rabin,
son of his declared support
of A.M. Goren, the former
Minister of Religious Affairs as
Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi. The
N.R.P. Executive is to meet
again tomorrow to consider the
proposals of the committee
appointed at its meeting on
Monday night to impose
sanctions against Mr. Ra-
bin.

Rabbi Goren has from the
outset enjoyed the support of
Rabbi Y.L. Maimon, the veter-
an Mizrahi leader who is
also Mr. Goren's father.
It is believed that Mr. Goren
will rescind all N.R.P. pressure that he
resigned from the Chief Rabbinate
Elections Committee. Now it
has been signed by the Acting
Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion.

The Committee is expected
to meet tomorrow or Sunday
now it again has a quorum.

Religious circles optioned to
Rabbi Nissim last night said
the Association of Sephardic
Rabbis and a group of Ashkenazi
rabbis are to issue a new
letter urging the country's
rabbis not to attend Sunday's
vote.

Meanwhile, preparations are
being made for a great "em-
ergency" rally of Rabbis and
Religious Court judges to be
held here on Sunday. The
N.R.P. is behind this meeting
and it is believed that he
will plan to recruit a
large body of opinion
against the election as to
make it impossible.

The 50-odd judges throughout
the country are to be
mined by the Ministry for
Religious Affairs this week,
it was learned.

**RABBI PARDESS
INSTALLED IN J'LEM**

Rabbi Eliyahu Pardess was
installed as Sephardi Chief
Rabbi of Jerusalem by the
Court at the Kotel on Shab-
bath yesterday afternoon.

He was dressed and pre-
sented with the traditional
dark-blue robe with the sil-
ver brocade collar and the
round blue cap, by Rabbi
Nissim Ouhana, Chief Rabbi
of Haifa; Rabbi Meir Wa-
nain, Chief Rabbi of Tiberias,
and Rabbi Avraham Adler, the
Jerusalem Chief Rabbinate's
Office.

Mr. Samuel Weingarten,
Chairman of the Installation
Committee, opened the cere-
mony.

Mr. Behor Shitrit, Minister
of Police, was the first of
several persons who made
congratulatory speeches. Mr.
Avraham Eshel delivered the
main address. Other speak-
ers were representatives of
the Moroccan, Iraqi, Persian,
Armenian, and other Sephardi
Oriental communities.

**Communique Issued On
End of US Technical Aid**

The agreement between the
United States and Israel pro-
viding for the termination in
June 1963 of technical assis-
tance to this country as re-
ported on Sunday in *The Jero-
usalem Post* on Monday was
officially announced yesterday
in a joint communiqué of
both governments.

The communiqué, which
points out that the bilateral
technical assistance agree-
ment will be available for
short term needs, reads as
follows:

"The Government of Israel
and the Government of the United States
have agreed that the broad programme of technical
assistance in Israel should be
terminated by June 30, 1963.
This decision is based on a
review of the remarkable advance
in technical skills made by Is-
rael during recent years and
the need of the United States
to concentrate its technical as-
sistance on the urgent needs of developing
countries.

"The existing bilateral
technical assistance agreement will
continue in effect and will be
available for short term needs
if necessary. In addition, this
action does not affect the
continuation of other forms of
development assistance to Is-
rael."

**Rock Hurled in Blast
Kills J'lem Tot**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two-year-old Ziona Levi
was fatally injured on Mon-
day afternoon in Jerusalem by
a rock hurled into the air
from the roof of a building
in the plot where Egged is building
its new garage at the entrance
to the Capital.

Two brothers, Meir and
Avigdor, sons of Mr. and Mrs.
Shalom Shiloni, were in
charge of the demolition
operation, held for ques-
tioning by the police.

The girl was playing in the
yard of her house in Upper
Lita, about 200 metres from
the site of the explosion. She
was hit by a rock hurled by
Mr. Yitzhak Becker, who
rushed her to the hospital
where she died a few hours
later.

**Husband Asks Court To
Let Him See Mistress**

TEL AVIV. — A husband
who two weeks ago was
ordered to stop seeing his
mistress yesterday appealed
the temporary injunction be-
fore the Tel Aviv District
Court. Judge Y. Lamm, who
had issued the order at the
request of the man's wife,
The name of the husband was
not released for publication.

The husband pointed out
that the injunction was in-
sured on the assumption that
so long as a husband lives
with his wife in one flat
she will be faithful to her. But
since the injunction was im-
posed, he continues to live
with his mistress, who has
moved out of the flat and has
applied to the Rabbinical
Court for a divorce.

Hearings on the husband's
application were deferred until
December 7. (Itm)

**RAF May Merge
With Nato Allies**

TEL AVIV (Reuter). — The
British Government has
drawn up detailed plans for
merging the bulk of the
Royal Air Force Fighter
Command with West German,
French, Belgian and other
European units to form an
international Nato fighter
force, "The Daily Express"
said yesterday.

The newspaper said that if
these plans were pushed
through at a Nato meeting in
Paris next month, hundreds
of British fighter aircraft
would come under the
control of Nato's Supreme
Commander in an emergency.

Mr. Alan Armstrong, Tel Aviv
representative of the Royal Air
Force, said: "The British Gov-
ernment is considering the
merging of the Royal Air Force
with the other Nato members
in order to maintain a
stronger and more effective
ally in Europe."

Kennedy Indicates Top Post for Bowles

WASHINGTON (Reuter). —
President-elect John Kennedy
indicated yesterday that Mr.
George H. W. Bowles, one of
his chief foreign policy advisers,
had been holding discussions
on his behalf with representatives
of about 18 nations.

The President-elect, who
spoke to reporters after a
breakfast conference at his
Georgetown home, said he had
discussed his foreign policy
with the members of his
advisory committee on the
basis of the precise nature
of the discussions.

Consequently, he said, he
had been talking to many
representatives of governments
here and in New York and
had brought me up to date on
these conversations. Senator

The President-elect gave a
dramatic indication that Mr.
Bowles would receive a high
post in the administration.

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Four New Centres For 'Anglo-Saxons'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The establish-
ment of four new absorption
centres for settlers from
English-speaking countries
in Kfar Yehoshua, Mole-
net, Mevaseret Zion and Nir
Yam was announced here on
Wednesday at a meeting of the
Jewish Agency's Western section.

Mr. Uri Fineberg, Secre-
tary-General of the Jewish

Agency, said that the new
centres will be established
as absorption centres for
settlers from English-speaking
countries.

Some 250 rabbis and judges
of the country's 400 settle-
ments invited to attend the
meeting at the Sinai Hall
near the Great Synagogue.

The list of speakers has yet
to be drawn up, but Chief
Rabbi Nissim and Tel Aviv
Chief Rabbi Unterman will be
on the platform, the former
Office reports.

Forward Letter

A senior Ministry official
told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday
that he is forwarding to
the Foreign Affairs Com-
mittee, Mr. Avraham Rosenblum,
to present to the Chief Rabbinate
Elections Committee, now it
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The Committee is expected
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The 50-odd judges throughout
the country are to be
mined by the Ministry for
Religious Affairs this week,
it was learned.

To Reject Demand

Meirav, Y. Goldman and
M. Goldstein of the N.R.P.
Executive Council yesterday
announced that he would
not resign from the Chief Rabbinate
Elections Committee.

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DETERRENT OR DEFENCE (VII)

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY BELT

The whole world's security in the atomic age might be greatly increased by creating what has been called a neutral belt. It would be better described as an international safety belt — and more fully defined as a strategic inter-space between the great nuclear Powers, filled by countries which by common agreement would limit the size and arms of their forces, and would not be in military alliance with the nuclear Powers on either side.

Such a safety belt might well be extended much further than has been visualized hitherto. Why confine it to West Germany, East Germany and Poland? Many other countries might be glad to come into it eventually, and the extension would be valuable.

It is possible to visualize a Trans-Eurasian safety belt that would stretch from Spitzbergen to the Himalayas — embracing the four Scandinavian countries (Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark); the six central European countries (Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland); the five Balkan countries (Yugoslavia, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece); Turkey and the Middle East countries; Persia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India. The belt might be extended eastward to embrace Burma, Thailand and Indo-China — and then to Japan and Korea. In the West, the three Benelux countries, and others, might choose to join it.

It has long been recognized that the best way to check the spread of a foreign or malignant force is to enclose it, to create an inter-space. We should be wise to apply that lesson of experience in the international sphere without delay. Time presses in the Atomic Age.

Proposals for creating an International Force as a help to the preservation of peace have been put forward many times, particularly after World War I. At the International Conference in 1920, the French proposed the creation of a General International Police Force armed with a fleet of ships to enforce world order. Under their plan, the larger types of bombers, artillery and tanks to be handed over to this force.

U.N. Forces

After World War II, another grandiose project for an International Force was tabled. In 1945, the victors jointly agreed at the San Francisco Conference that the United Nations should be provided with its own armed forces to "put teeth" into its Charter. In 1947, the Military Staff Committee produced a report laying down the principles on which this international force should be organised. The report comprised forty-one articles, and the members of the Military Staff Committee succeeded in agreeing on a large proportion. Unfortunately they agreed that the forces should be composed of international contingents instead of being an integrated force directly enlisted for the service of the United Nations. That decision became an increasing hindrance, as divergence of policy increased, to the formation of any force.

Thereafter the idea lapsed until it was suddenly revived, on a more moderate scale, in the Suez crisis of 1956. The

General Assembly on November 4, passed a resolution proposed by Canada, asking the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for setting up an "emergency international United Nations force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in Egypt." The plan was approved and the force formed with astounding speed — from contingents provided by a number of member nations not directly concerned in the dispute.

This is where it is most liable to breakdown, and most vulnerable to interruption by the enemy. The weakness has increased with technical progress — the various types of weapons in any force now run to scores, its types of equipment to hundreds, and the component parts to thousands. That complexity and weakness would be vastly multiplied in any force composed of national contingents intent to maintain their "national character" — each requiring different rations to feed its men; different spare parts and tools; and each functioning on a different staff system.

A realization of the difficulties that are bound to arise with a national international force points to the advantages of the other form of such a force — composed of men directly enlisted for the permanent service of the United Nations. It could be organized and trained homogeneously. Its system of command, of communication and of supply would be uniform, together with its equipment and armament. It would be free from the fetters of national traditions, and could pick the best points of vari-

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B. H. Liddell Hart

(Previous articles in this series appeared on Nov. 16, 18, 21, 23, 25 and 28.)

Talleyrand of the Tropics

By RUSSELL WARREN HOWE

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast

FRENCH-SPEAKING Africa, with in about three times the size of India and Pakistan put together, took a giant step towards the formation of a confederation union, grouping about a score of states at the recent conference here.

The twelve powers which here last month are Ivory Coast, Senegal, Dahomey, Volta, Niger, Republic of French Congo, Cameroon, Mauritania, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Mali. They cover an expanse of the world's surface running from the arid sands of the Sahara to the mangrove swamps of the Congo Valley.

As, however, the two powers which here last month are Ivory Coast, Senegal, Dahomey, Volta, Niger, Republic of French Congo, Cameroon, Mauritania, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Mali. They cover an expanse of the world's surface running from the arid sands of the Sahara to the mangrove swamps of the Congo Valley.

Thus, if all goes well, what has just been so swiftly and smoothly decided here could, in a few years, the formation of a bloc twice the size of the United States, and grouping seventy million people.

President Houphouet-Boigny is not invite his old friend and bitter political rival President Sékou Touré of Guinea to Abidjan for this first conference, in order to make agreement easier. But he is believed ready to meet Touré now. President Modibo Keita of Mali stayed out of agreement. Touré, however, is not invited to meet President Léopold Senghor and Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal, with whom he has been on bad terms since his country and Senegal dissolved the Malian Federation in August. Togolese Premier Sylvanus Olympio stayed away, as he had wanted to talk to his wife, his own capital, Lomé, and to include not only Touré and Keita but also Morocco and Tunisia.

But these differences with Touré, Keita, Olympio and a lesser degree President Philibert Tsiranana of Madagascar, who also failed to come, are not expected to last for long.

Architect of Union

The Abidjan Conference was principally a triumph for President Houphouet-Boigny, who was this week voted into office in the country's first general elections. This short, ageing, elegant but inconspicuous little man is one of Africa's shrewdest politicians. Here in the Ivory Coast he is an inimitable architect of the union, his vision of a new and particularly officials — refers rather grandly to "President So-and-So," or "The Prime Minister," no one here, from senior civil servants to taxi drivers, ever refers to the Eburnian dress, rarely speaks any language but French. His wife Thérèse is a model synthesis of French elegance and African common sense.

A sort of Talleyrand of the Tropics, Ufwe has been most things at the appropriate time. When France fell, and people like Senghor and Olympio were going to prison for Gaullism, Ufwe, then a traditional chief, declared for Vichy. After the war, he also founded the Democratic Rally party and allied it to the Communists, with whom he and his colleagues sat and voted in the French National Assembly. As Communism lost ground, he changed course again and allowed his group to a middle-of-the-road party that would sell its assembly votes to each new French government.

Ufwe's closely resembles Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah. The two men were born in related ethnic groups (most of Nkrumah's Nkoma people live in the Ivory Coast), less than fifty miles and less than twelve months apart. Both rely on personal magnetism and good chances of success.

Ufwe's force lies partly in his wily intelligence, partly in his ruthless party machine, which does radically with opponents. Senghor and his colleagues, who are well known, was formerly the Guinean branch of Ufwe's party.

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